Meeting the Future Demand for Aquatic Food: the Role of Aquaculture

Rohan Subasinghe FAO, Rome





THE GREAT BALANCING ACT

The world must achieve a "great balancing act" in order to sustainably feed 9 billion people by 2050. Three needs must be met at the same time.

CLOSING THE FOOD GAP



SUPPORTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

28%

Global population directly or indirectly employed by agriculture

REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT





Animal Sourced Food



Farmed Aquatics vs. Other Animal Source Foods



Conversion Efficiency

Emissions





Comparison of Sustainability Indicators

	FCR (kg/kg)	Protein Efficiency %	N emission (kg/t)	P emission (kg/t)	Land (t/ha)	Freshwater Use (m3/t)
Beef	31.7	5	1.200	180	0.24-0.37	15,497
Chicken	4.2	25	300	40	1.0-1.2	3.918
Pork	10.7	13	800	120	0.83-1.10	4,856
Finfish	2.3	30	360	48	0.15-3.70	5,000
Bivalves	not fed	not fed	-27	-29	0.28-20.0	0

World Bank, 2013



Role of Aquatic Food

Aquatic food refers to food derived from aquatic resources, originating from marine, brackishwater and freshwater environments, including mainly fish, crustaceans and molluscs.



Net exports of selected agricultural commodities by developing countries





Table 10 World fishers and fish farmers by region

_	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012
			(Thous	ands)		
Africa	2 392	4 175	4 430	5 027	5 250	5 885
Asia	31 296	39 646	43 926	49 345	48 926	49 040
Europe	530	770	705	662	656	647
Latin America and the				2 185	2 231	2 251
Caribbean						
North Ameri					324	323
Oceania	20	6 milli	ion		128	127
World					4	58 272
Of which	ng th	ne val	ue cha	hinl		\bigcirc
Africa					257	298
Asia					18 373	18 175
Europe				-	103	103
Latin America and the				248	265	269
Caribbean						
North America	6	6	10	9	9	9
Oceania	4	5	5	5	6	6
World	8 049	12 632	15 115	18 512	19 015	18 861



Micronutrient Deficiency

- > 250 million children worldwide are at risk of vitamin A deficiency
- > 200 million people have goiter (with 20 million have learning difficulties as a result of iodine deficiency)
- > 2 billion people (more than 30 percent of the world's population) are iron deficient
- > 800 000 child deaths per year are attributable to zinc deficiency



Fish and Nutrition

A source of the long-chain omega-3 fatty acids

- Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA)
- Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA)

Important for optimal brain and neural system development in children (1000 day window!)



Fish and Nutrition

- Lowers the risk of coronary heart disease (CHD) mortality.
- A daily intake of 250 mg of EPA and DHA per adult gives optimal protection against CHD.
- Two "fish meals" a week!
- WHO 15kg/capita/year



Fish Consumption

About 17 percent of the global population's intake of animal protein is fish, but with a significant range:

Although African average is very low:

- 44% Senegal
- 💸 49% Gambia
- 🛠 51% Ghana
- 70% Sierra Leone





Asian average is high with:

- 54% Indonesia
- 56% Bangladesh
- 🛠 57% Sri Lanka
- 🂠 65% Cambodia
- 71% Maldives.



Small fish vs. Big fish













Animal Sourced Food Consumption by Region







Child Stunting - 2007





Growth in Overall Requirements for Fish





World Fish Production



World aquaculture production 2013

	Inland	Marine	Sub-total
Fin fish	41 292	5 778	47 071
Crustacean	2 584	4 128	6 712
Molluscs	283	15 231	15 514
Other animals	525	368	893
Food fish total	44 685	25 505	70 190
Aquatic algae	82	26 896	26 978
Total	44 767	52 401	97 168





Top 10 Producers - 2013

Fin fish - inland			Fin fish - marine		
China	24 817 311	60.1%	Norway	1 245 399	21.6%
India	4 148 407	10.0%	China	1 123 576	19.4%
Indonesia	2 459 418	6.0%	Chile	736 310	12.7%
Viet Nam	2 369 903	5.7%	Indonesia	720 545	12.5%
Bangladesh	1 647 827	4.0%	Philippines	375 735	6.5%
Egypt	1 091 688	2.6%	Japan	242 905	4.2%
Myanmar	869 384	2.1%	UK	156 220	2.7%
Thailand	467 249	1.1%	Greece	124 740	2.2%
Brazil	388 700	0.9%	Canada	122 024	2.1%
Philippines	318 798	0.8%	Turkey	110 845	1.9%
Others	2 713 481	6.6%	Others	820 088	14.2%
WORLD	41 292 167	100%	WORLD	5 778 387	100%





Relative contribution of aquaculture and capture fisheries to food fish consumption



Fish requirement driven by population growth



Fish Demand (mt)	2007 (baseline)	2030 (projection)
Africa	9.0	14.0
Asia	86.4	96.3
Europe	19.4	19.9
L.A. & C.	15.2	16.4
Northern A.	9.1	10.7
Oceania	1.1	1.4
World	140.3	158.8
Source: Estimation of FI Depa	rtment	

•To maintain baseline consumption in every country, 159 million tonnes of fish needed to feed world population in 2030.

•Total supply (211 mt) > Total demand (159 mt)



Fish requirement driven by population and income growth





Fish Demand (mt)	2007 (baseline)	2030 (projection)			
Africa	9.0	18.7			
Asia	86.4	186.3			
Europe	19.4	23.4			
L.A. & C.	15.2	18.3			
Northern A.	9.1	12.9			
Oceania	1.1	1.8			
World	140.3	261.2			
Source: Estimation of FI Department					



Fish supply-requirement gaps

Region	Supply 2030	Requirement 2030	S-R gap 2030
Africa	11.7	18.7	-7.0
Asia	156.5	186.3	-29.8
Europe	18.6	23.4	-4.8
L.A. & C.	16.2	18.3	-2.1
Northern A.	6.2	12.9	-6.6
Oceania	1.5	1.8	-0.3
World	210.7	261.2	-50.6

Source: Estimation of FI Department



Bridging the Gap

Improved and better managed fisheries

Sustaining (increasing!) aquaculture growth

Reducing fish waste

Addressing climate change



Aquaculture growth rate during 2007-2030	Expected APR (%)	Required APR (%)	
World	4.0	5.6	D
Africa	7.2	11.5	
Asia	4.0	5.3	
Europe	3.1	4.0	
L.A. & C.	4.4	7.6	
Northern A.	0.4	9.0	
Oceania	2.6	7.9	
Source: Estimation of FI De	epartment		

- If countries aquaculture production follow the recent trend, expected aquaculture growth rate:
 - ✤ 4.0 percent annually.
- To feed growing and wealthier world population, required aquaculture growth rate:
 - ✤ 5.6 percent annually.



If not?

..... In particular, per capita fish consumption in *Sub-Saharan Africa* is projected to decline at an annual rate of 1 percent to 5.6 kilograms during the 2010–30 period.

Source: Fish to 2030. World Bank 2014

9.4kg – 2010 5.6kg – 2030 Acceptable?



There are many issues, challenges and opportunities:

- Policy and governance
- Technology and innovations
- Investment and finance
- Improved Public-Private-Partnership



For Asia:

Sustainable intensification

For Africa:

Policy and governance

For Latin America:

Sustainable expansion



Improved technology and new innovations are required for:

- Genetics
- Disease management and biosecurity
- Fishmeal and fish oil replacements
- Improving FCR
- Reducing carbon emission
- Increasing the use of renewable energy
- Many more!









Biosecurity!







Figure 12. Estimated global use of fish meal and oil by the salmon farming industry projected to 2020. Blue, total feeds used; red, mean % fish meal; green, mean % fish oil. Source: Tacon & Metian (in preparation).







Climate Change Impacts



01.07.2010 15:08



- 25% of fishmeal is now produced using fish processing waste
- Zero waste concept is now being applied in several aquaculture species
- Future prospects are looking good!



Future

A serious concerted effort by all parties is necessary to increase the rate of growth of aquaculture sector!

This effort should focus on sustainable growth and intensification of aquaculture, while improving the social and environmental performance of the sector!

We need strong political will, good governance and significant investment!





Thank You!

